couted in the Cork detention barracks at eight o'clock this morning.

O'Brien met death bravely, maintaining the same attitude that he displayed at his trial, when in answering the request to plead he replied: "I have no defence; I was caught as a soldier and you can try me."

O'Brien was charged with having been in passession of a revolver and twelve rounds of ammunition, in one round of which the builet was alleged to have been cut off and silt, making it an expanding or dum-dum builet.

panding or dum-dum bullet.

THREE ARRESTS MADE FOR RAIDS IN LONDON

Six Houses in Liverpool Are Set on Fire.

LONDON, May 16.—Three arrests have been made by the police in connection with Saturday night's attack on resistances in London and its suburbs of relatives of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, attributed to a Sinn Pein campaign to terrorize London, in which a number of houses and other buildings were set on fire and three persons were wounded, one probably mortally. The prisoners taken, however, were not brought into court to-day.

prisoners taken, however, were not brought into court to-day.

Meanwhile experts are busy in deciphering the documents selzed by the police yesterday in various places in London connected with the Sinn Fein organization, including the headquarters of the Irish Self-Determination League, these places having been raided after incendiary attacks. The documents were mostly in Gaelic.

Liverpoot, May 16.—Six houses in widely separated parts of this city were raided and set on fire by parties unknown last night. The occupants of every house thus visited have relatives serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary. inmates were in some cases gagged bound, the furniture was drenched with kerosene and set on fire, and in some instances the helpless people were left to the mercy of the flames by the raiders, who fied in automobiles. The raids were in all ways similar to those made in suburban districts of London and in this city Saturday night. The police declared vesterday that the wide

don and in this city Saturday night. The police declared yesterday that the raids on Saturday night were apparently well organized, and that in most cases the men engaged in them were disguised.

One house that was raided was occupied Mrs. Jennins a widow, and her daughter. The latter opened the door when there was a knock, and she was seized by the throat by the intruder. She struggled and fled to her mother and then fainted. The women were too terrified to raise an alarm.

In another house were three sisters, who were overawed by a dozen men, who displayed revolvers and threatened to shoot them if they stirred. The men then ignited the furniture and fled. The women's clothing was set ablaze by the lames from fires that had been started in bedding.

a leg in the famous naval raid on Zee-brugge, refused to throw up his hands when men broke into his house, but threw a small sewing machine at the

WANTS U. S. TO SUPPORT BRITAIN'S RUHR POLICY

Noyes Sees Our Rhine Troops as Powder Magazine.

PRINCETON, May 16 .- A warning to America "to drop further fraternization with chauvinists of Europe" was given here to-night in an address by Pierrepont B. Noyes, former American member of the Rhineland Commission. He spoke before the Polity Club of Prince-

ton University.

"The French military party is determined to invade the Ruhr," he said.
"Our army on the Rhine is a trail of powder leading from the point where sparks of European military adventure are falling thickest straight to our own military magazines. The least we can do is to break that connection while there is yet time.

Germany has surrendered, as she did lune, 1919, with a pistol at her head, there will still be plenty of chances tharge her with treaty breaking. Soon

Mondell Says House is Ready
to Act.

Special Desputch to The New York Herald Engran.

Mr. Noyes asserted that the German indemnity is larger than Germany is able
to pay or should be expected to pay.

The possession of the Ruhr Valley
means two things, he said, the destruction of industrial Germany, since the
great German industries depend on coal
from the Ruhr district, and the economic control by France of all Europe.

Mr. Noyes's solution for the present
difficulty is that the United States
should go to the aid of Great Britain
in opposition to the French plan.

Mondell Says House is Ready
to Act.

Special Desputch to The New York Herald Engran.

New York

TEN DROWNED IN LAKE:

The comet's position, given for mid-night to-night, Greenwich mean time, was: Right ascension, 5 hours 28 min-utes and 52 seconde; declination, plus 51 degrees and 47 minutes.

CONVICT LEAPS INTO RIVER.

Guard Threatens to Shoot and He Returns to Shore.

APRURN, May 16.—David Schueh of Buffalo, a convict in Auburn Prison, went over the wall in broad daylight this morning and dropped into the Owasco River in an effort to escape. He was seen by Guard Westfall, who ran out of the prison bareheaded and as the convict started to swim to the opposite shore he ordered him to return on pain of shooting.

The convict returned to the prison side of the river and was recaptured. Schuch is serving five years for assault first degree committed in Chautauqua county and was recently transferred to Auburn from Clinton Prison.

IRELAND REFUSES PARLEY UNLESS IT GETS FREEDON Continued from First Page. Insert was dispersed. IRELAND REFUSES PARLEY UNLESS IT GETS FREEDON Continued from First Page. Insert was a part of Dublin use ight of clock this morning. UNLESS IT GETS FREEDOM

foreign policy is that this unit must in the last instance determine by the will of the majority. We are willing to make every possible allowance for the will of the minority, but we cannot concede to them the right to deprive us of our independence or to dictate to us any arrangement which in the opinion of the majority would subordinate Irish interests to British interests. The minority in Iroland must not expect a position of privilege. It would not and could not be granted without destroying the very foundations of democracy. It is a position of privilege which would not be granted because it could not be granted because it co

them loyal, contented citizens
The interview with Mr. De Valera
came about through a chance meeting of
Martin Glynn of New York with Premier
Lloyd George just before Mr. Glynn
zailed for America. The Premier then
went further than he ever had gone before, declaring he would meet De Valera or other leaders "without conditions or promises."

Wished to Arrange Meeting.

Evidently the Premier evinced a lively Evidently the Premier evinced a lively appreciation of the situation, for his declaration came vigorously at the end of a long talk. He authorized Mr. Glynn to convey his words to the public press of to the Irish leaders themselves. On account of the necessity of his appearing soon in court in Albany, Mr. Glynn was unable to remain here to convey the words himself, and hence deputed the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD to ask De Valera to put his statement beside that of Lloyd George, with the hope that it might lead toward the meeting the Premier said he desired.

The visit to De Valera was not attained without difficulty. It was necessary first to apply to an intermediary, informing him what the applicant's business would be. In this manner the request was forwarded through mysterious channels, while the applicant was ordered to stay close to his hotel, as the summons necessarily must come without warning. In the present instance it received a wast of three days before the

summons necessarily must come without warning. In the present instance it required a wait of three days before the arrangements were completed. On the evening of the third day a clean faced youngster approached THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in the lobby of the hotel and said:

"Are your expecting some one?"

"Are you expecting some one?"

"Are you expecting some one?"
"Yes."
"Then come along," he commanded.
A block away a rickety old automobile sputtered, with another vigorous youngster at the throttle. The correspondent was bundled into the back seat, while his companion gave a suspicious shift to something in his pocket.

But he was anything but the type that might be implied by the term gunman. This clear-eyed enthusiast was clean as a hound's tooth. Then followed a wild career through the Dublin streets, the guide chatting easily his part in the Sinn Fein, but suddenly setting his lips when the lorries passed.

Youth Fears Torture.

"I don't mind getting shot." he said quietly, "but I know too much and they would give me a very rough time If I were captured. That means torture." But it was hard to assume torture of the decent looking young soldiers manning the lorries. The reform of the auxiliaries aiready has gone a long way, particularly in Dublin, and complaints of unnecessary roughness are diminishing, although there is no diminution in the thoroughness of their work when jobs are done.

After twenty minutes we reached the door of a pleasant villa. The journey had been admirably designed to con-

KNOX PLAN WAITS ON GERMAN PAYMENTS

Mondell Says House Is Ready

June 1. the date the Germans are due to make their brax payment under the responsible that it would be taken up by the House in the regular course of business and strongly indicated that it would not be rushed or hatly considered.

INNESSRUCK Tyrol, May 16.—Ten persons were drowned and many others injured to-day when the landing stage on Lake Achensee collapsed while thouse and to holiday seekern were waiting to take the ferryboat for Spitz, Hundreds of persons were thrown into the lake when the stage gave way.

The brilliant Whitsuntide weather and a universal effort to reach country, lake and mountainside despite the curtailed rallway service resulted in many accidents throughout Austria. Numerous persons are reported to have been killed by failing off the bumpers or roofs of rallway cars.

STRAY COMET SEEN IN RUSSIA.

Mensage is Relayed Here Through Three Countries.

ONEONTA, May 15.—Officials of the national bank of Andes to-day discovered that yeggmen had broken in last night and rified safe deposit boxes. They had been unable to open the big safe, the contents of which were intact.



fuse and it was a part of Dublin un-

Election Aida Sinn Fein.

This week's elections in southern Ireland further strengthen the Sinn Fein attitude against a compromise. The coming elections in Ulster risa, on the other hand, ease the situation, as Sinn Fein believes its candidates will make an exceptional showing there. Investigation of the Catholic counties Tyrone and Fermannic and Fermannic and

Fein would get at least twenty out of fifty-two seats in the northern Parliament. While that leaves a working majority of twelve Unionists there, the minority would be very impressive in its abstention. Abstainers, north and south, constitute the new Dail Elreann. In other words, the Sinn Fein president has practically submitted his policy to a test in a general Irish election.

In the south the overwhelming majority of 12 to four is not so impressive as the fact that the majority attained through coalition of all Irish parties, such as the home rulers, dominion home rulers, "peace with Ireland" men, and all the old Irish leaders refuse to interfere in the elections against Sinn Fein, it takes only a casual glance at Dublin, swarming with armored cars, lorries, British rifles and machine guns, to convince that the score must be fairly even, even if intimidation were a factor at all.

More Punishment Forecast. More Punishment Forecast.

It is current talk in Dublin that if Sinn Frein refuses the new peace offers from Westminster, Ireland will be treated to a new dose of punishment and repression beside which previous measures have been mild. A part of this programme is a thorough reform of the auxiliaries or their elimination from the country. But with the velvet glove, it is suggested the grip will tighten ever. The Irish leaders are facing this prospect calmly. They declare they know they can't defeat the British Empire, but are equally sure the entire forces of the British Empire cannot wipe out Ireland's spirit.

the British Empire cannot wipe out Ire-land's spirit.

There is some disposition among busi-ness men and country people to urge a compromise, but it is quite apparent that the controlling sentiment, especially among the women, is that they would rather see the fight go on until their sons are grown than to compromise.

It must be emphasized in connection with the interview that Mr. Glynn's part was purely fortuitous. While in London he met a number of London editors and Philip Kerr, Lloyd George's alter ego. It was then suggested that he meet Mr. Lloyd George and discuss the Irish situ-ation.

POLISH PROTEST FILED IN VILNA CONTROVERSY

Exception Taken to Lloyd George's Alleged Statement.

BRUSSELS, May 16 .- Prof. Simon As-Polish-Lithuanian discussions, has sent the conference, protesting against a

statement made by Prime Minister Lloyd George in the House of Common

cleared by the German acceptance of the allied reparations demands for action by the House on the Knox peace resolution.

Final enactment of the measure, however, probably will not come until after June 1, the date the Germans are due to make their Brst payment under the reparations agreement.

Mr. Mondell stated that the resolution would be taken up by the House in the model of the conference of the polish delegation.

The cabled versions of Lloyd George's speech did not contain the statement referred to above. A despatch from Geneva May 2 said the Polish and Lithuanian representatives were still negotiating at Brussels over Vilna, but that they were far from agreement.

JONNART TO REPRESENT FRANCE AT THE VATICAN He Will Leave Next Week to Take Up Duties.

URGES SEPARATE IRISH KINGDOM

Lord Hugh Cecil Suggests Independence Under the Prince of Wales.

WITH 2 PARLIAMENTS

Would Give Fiscal Autonomy but Levy for Imperial Defence.

WITH ARMY BUT NO NAVY

Author Not Optimistic and John Dillon Calls Scheme 'Preposterous.'

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, May 16.—Lord Hugh Cecil,

two small Parliaments, one to be lotated in Belfast and the other in Dublin, and, in addition, a "House of Estates" of 100 members. Complete fiscal autonomy would be given Ireland, but there would be a levy imposed for imperial defence in proportion to the sum contributed by England for that purpose.

Ireland, under the plan, would be allowed to have an army but no nave. two small Parliaments, one to be lo-

contributed by Engiand for that purpose.

Ireland, under the plan, would be allowed to have an army, but no navy, and in the event of war the King of England could suspend the Irish constitution. Irishmen in the colonies would have the right to choose whether they should be subjects of the Irish or English King. If favorably received by the Irish leaders, the scheme would be submitted to a constituent assembly.

Some of the southern Irish leaders, including John Dillon, to whom the scheme was outlined, described it as "preposterous." Lord Hugh Ceell, in discussing his scheme, said he still favored union, but as that no longer was practical politics and federalism did not satisfy the Irish, who wanted a distinct nationality, England must go as far in the direction they wanted as possible.

Whatever plan was proposed, he declared, must be one framed and approved by the Irish, but also acceptable to the British. Lord Hugh then outlined his plan, adding: "I write this in no spirit of optimism."

The significance of Lord Hugh's proposal comes from the fact that he is at present the guest of the Londonderry family, the greatest member of which was Lord Castlereagh, to whom, more than anybody else, the breaking up of Henry Grattan's Irish Parliament and the passing of the Act of Union, in 1800, were due.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH

LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH ATTACKED IN WARSAW

Viewed as Invitation to Germans to Invade.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 16. - Extraordinary sasures have been taken by the Polish Government in an endeavor to clear up Silesian affairs, which have taken a turn for the worse owing to Mr. Lloyd of backing the movement which brought

about the uprising. All efforts to communicate with Adel-All efforts to communicate with Adelbert Korfanty, leader of the Polish in surgents, having failed, Premier Witos himself, accompanied by Minister of Interior Skulski, proceeded to Schnowice, just east of the Silesian frontier, from which place they are trying to communicate with Korfanty to induce him to end the insurrection and permit affairs to take their natural course toward a peaceful settlement.

The Governent asserts that it has had no communication with Korfanty since the insurrection began.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech is bitterly kenazy, Polish representative at the nicate with Korfanty to induce him to

to take their natural course toward a peaceful settlement.

The Governent asserts that it has had no communication with Korfanty since the insurrection began.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech is bitterly critisised by the Warsaw press, which interprets it as a virtual invitation to German troops to invade the disputed districts. The press considers England's attitude as unfair to the young republic, which, it says, has even handleapped by Groat Britain from the beginning.

The newspapers strongly oppose any move which might bring Poland even to the brink of war with Germany, but in Pollsh diplomatic circles the view is taken that an invasion by German troops of Silesian territory claimed by the Poles would result in a clash between the Polish and German forces, as the Government would be unable to restrain the Polish soldlers from going to the assistance of their Silesian brothers.

With Premier Witos, who is known as a peacemaker, now at the front the Government authorities express confidence that the situation will soon show improvement.

EX-KAISER PURSUES ROUTINE

failing off the bumpers or roofs of railway cars.

STRAY COMET SEEN IN RUSSIA.

Measure is Relayed Here Through
Three Countries.

Cambridge, May 16.—A wandering comet crossed the telescopic field of Dubiago, a Russian satronomer, on April 28, according to cable advices received at the Harvard Observatory to-day. The message was relayed here through Germany, Denmark and Belgium.

The comet's position, given for wide and the content of the position, given for wide and the content of the position, given for wide and the content of the position, and this is received at the Harvard Observatory to-day. The message was relayed here the measurement and the position, and this is received at the Harvard Observatory to-day. The message was relayed here through Germany, Denmark and Belgium.

The comet's position, given for wide the position, given for marks due on June 1.

The indications now are that the resolution as the House committee will the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, the was announced to the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, has accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally the post of diplomatic representative of the Vatican, thas accepted conditionally t

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Poland Stands by Treaty; Europe's Tension Eased

TONDON, May 16 .- Official communications were made to-day through the Polish Lega-tion at London voicing Poland's determination to respect the pro-visions of the Versailles Treaty, visions of the Versailles Treaty, and these assurances, combined with the attitude of the German Government and press in repudating any attempt to take military action in Upper Silesia, are regarded as having greatly eased the situation.

A semi-official denial has been issued of the moor gurrant in

issued of the rumors current in the French press that Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador at Berlin, had promised Upper Silesia to Germany on condition of her fulfilment of the terms of the allied ultimatum.

LLOYD GEORGE HAS MADE NO PROMISE

Continued from First Page

BELFAST, May 16.—Lord Hugh Cecil, member of the Privy Council of England, has suggested a scheme by which dreland would be made an independent kingdom, its King to be a member of the Windsor family, probably the Prince of Wales, to be appointed by the King of England.

Under the scheme there would be two small Parliaments, one to be losses and providing a more favorable atmosphere for calm discussion when the council meets. Moreover, it is believed that the French Premier, M. Briand, was not averse to selving the opportunity afforded by Lloyd Coorge's speech to assume a strong parriotic attitude, which would assure him a big vote of confidence that otherways the King of England.

Under the scheme there would be two small Parliaments, one to be lo-

contended that if the Ailles themselves were unable to restore order they should not prevent Germany from intervening.

The London Tenes, under the caption "The Return of Goodwill," alludes to this misunderstanding, and says: "The marked substdence of the excitement of the French press will be noted here with relief and gratification. It seems to have been attributable partly to defective reports of Liloyd George's speech, hastily circulated in London and telegraphed abroad."

MIGHT MUST IMPOSE RIGHT, SAYS MILLERAND King Albert Hears Address

by French President. LILLE, France, May 16.—With Germany still disclaiming responsibility for the war which brought so much suffering to France and Belgium there is no other course than to deal with her as

other course than to deal with her as one who must be compelled to make good her misdeeds, declared President Millerand in an address delivered to-day in the presence of Albert, King of the Belgians.

President Millerand said: "If the citizens of Lille and of northern France and Belgium are too generous to claim revenge, they nevertheless, in accord with the remainder of the people of France and the Allies, demand justice against the Government and the nation which brought on the war and which throughout the hostilities and without military necessities pursued a systematic course of ruig and devastation toward the mines and industries, employing pillage and arson as a means of insuring their own industrial and economic ascendancy upon the coming of peace.

and arson as a line own industrial and economic ascendancy upon the coming of peace.

"As long as Germany, against all the evidence, continues through her public men to deny her responsibility, which her plenipotentiaries acknowledged at Versailles, and which only the other day the United States Government placed upon her, there can be no real peace in the world. Might must impose that it is essential that the Germans await the action of the Allied Supreme Council.

STORM KING ROAD SOON READY. Necdal Despatch to The New York Health,
Middlerown, N. Y., May 16.—According to a statement by Highway Commissioner Sisson, the Storm King Mountain Highway is expected to be ready for traffic next year, which will be nineteen years from the time of the first appropriation and preliminary survey. It is one of the greatest engineering feats in the history of the world.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—Simeon E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut, is seriously: ill at his home here, it was learned to-night.

PRICES realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass heef in New York City for week ending Saturday, 14th, 1921, on ship ments soid out, rauged from 14.00 cents to 17.00 cents per pound and averaged 15.81 cents per pound—Adv. SIMEON BALDWIN VERY ILL.

GERMANS AWAITING **ALLIES' NEXT MOVE**

Spurred by Lloyd George, Conservatives Urge Silesian Intervention.

BERLIN MORE DEPRESSED

Fear New Franco - German Conflict Would Hasten Balkanization of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Coppright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, | Berlin, May 16.

German official action and opinion re

garding the situation in Upper Silesia ended, awaiting a definite move by the Allies The German Government officially awaits the measures the Allies propose to take for the establishment of their authority in Upper Silesia. Intervention by the Reichswehr (German im perial defence troops), therefore, has not been discussed, although the private defence organization has redoubled its measures of frontier defence and possible counter action. Premier Lloyd George must now show the Germans his reassurance, not merely in words, is the ommon opinion here.

Borlin opinion is generally depressed and increasingly sceptical about Germany obtaining Upper Silesta.

German conservative newspapers urge neasures of self-defence. Herr von Hetrnburg, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeifung, says: "Upper Silesia is out unless we save it ourselves." Com meating on the German reply to Premier Briand, he regrets that no more vigor was shown, insisting on the im man dete, ni ation and the righ . Whet

selves.

Herr Maurenbrecher, writing in the Deutsche Zeitung, declares that those who are downtrodden can themselves only secure justice. "Among slaves, no matter who is in the majority, the only issue is, who will show strength sufficient to break the chains," he says.

The Tages Zeitung recommends a watchful policy and advises the Government to declare to the Allies that Germany is ready to restore order in Upper Silesia, since the Allies, obviously, have insufficient forces to do so.

The Democratic newspapers are more reserved, and would have the Allies assume the task of suppressing the Upper Silesian insurrection. Herr Bernhardt in the Vossiche Zeitung would ask Premier Lloyd George the direct question whether he proposed encouraging or preventing a general explosion. The Vossiche Zeitung, usually tolerant of the French, now condemns their attitude and fears that the new subject of a Franco-German conflict will hasten the Balkanization of Europe.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, belonging to Hugo Stinness and strongly in favor of "big industry," also advises the Germans to beed the assurances of the Allies and to await the fulfilment of their promises to uphold the treaty, rather than to adopt a policy of self-defence.

The Berliner Boeronkurier says: German troops should not be called upon to take Upper Silesia for the interailied commission, which afterward might give it to Poland."

The Freiheit, the Independent Socialis

workers and not Adalbert Korfanty is becoming virtual dictator.

The combined German trade unions, representing 10.000,000 workers, protest against the Upper Silesian insurrection because of the increase in the individual because of the Increase in the individual burden of the German workingman caused by reducing the sources of reparation payments, the Allies hope for from Germany. They demand respect for the plebiscite returns, but their modification to the extent that Upper Silesia be left undivided to Germany.

The German trade unions are particularly hostile because the Polish workers in Upper Silesia have substituted the authority of the factory works councils, where the Poles hold exclusive sway.

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of piquetine, dweetyn, satin and canton erepe handsome embroidered styles, stunning effects where silk fringe is used, and others with trimmings of such furs as caracul, lynx and monkey fur.

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Formerly to \$25

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